REGISTERED No. 75—18 2

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,576.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander T. Lewis, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

May 1873.		June 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Madras	
" Carwar	31	" Cocoanada	15
" Karrakal	June 4	" Vizagapatam	16
" Tuticorin	6	" Bimlipatam	16
" Colombo	7	" Gopanlpore	17
" Galle	8	" False Point	18
" Negapatam	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Nanakul, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd May 1873, at 2 P.M.

May 1873.		June 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave BUSREH	11
" Kurrachee	27	" Fao	11
" Guadur	28	" Kuweit	12
" Muscat	30	" Bushire	13
" Bunder Abbas	June 1	" Linga	16
" Linga	3	" Bunder Abbas	17
" Bahrein	5	" Muscat	19
" Bushire	5	" Guadur	21
" Fao	7	" Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSREH	8	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander James Henderson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st May, at 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES FROM SURAT TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	... 3 8
Third Class	...	...	... 1 8
Horses	...	...	... 4 0
Carriages	...	...	... 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FEEROZSHAH SHAPOORJEE at Surat.
DINKEE NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

N.B.—This Steam Ferry will be withdrawn during the S. W. Monsoon months of June, July and August.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH INSTANT.

THE Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 Nett Registered Tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive First Class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description. There is a Surgeon on board, and she carries a Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£50
FIRST " SUEZ	£20

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th April 1873.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave 24th May.

THE s. s. XANTHO, 1,800 tons, 250 H. P., nominal, William Cozens, Commander, will leave as above. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS.....Rs. 500

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave 1st June.)

THE new Steamer TIMOR, 1,440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P. nominal. She made the Passage from England to Bombay in 27 days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on Deck, handsomely fitted, and she will carry a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ .....Rs. 300
TO LIVERPOOL ..... " 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on Board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	26	22	8
Port Said	28	24	8
Alexandria	30	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 26th May, 1873, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,725 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. E. Dundas, will Leave for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 2nd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 30th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. SURAT, 2,578 Tons, and 50 H. P., Captain E. J. Bakes, will leave for China on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, Fort, 16th May 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Imperial Mail Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th June. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-0	£35	£19-0
To Port Said	£23-6	£23	£14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 14th May 1873.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES per s.s. MURIEL.—The s.s. MURIEL, having arrived from Liverpool under General Average, occasioned by damage received in the Mersey, which stove in the Vessel's bows and filled the fore compartment with water, necessitating the re-docking of the Steamer and the landing of the Cargo, CONSIGNEES are requested to SIGN the AVERAGE BOND, to PRODUCE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of TWO and a HALF per CENT. on the INVOICE VALUE of their GOODS, after which the Undersigned will grant DELIVERY ORDERS.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 15th May 1873.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SITUATION as a SECRETARY to a SPINNING MILL : can understand thoroughly in all its Branches. If any now in erection the Advertiser would gladly influence to fill up the Capital.—Apply "X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

AN ASSISTANT (EUROPEAN) in a Mercantile House in Calcutta, where the Establishment is being reduced, desires an engagement in a like capacity, in a Bank or other responsible position. Has had many years experience both of Banking (on the Scotch system) and of Manchester Manufactures, and has a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping. Can be recommended by present employers.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.—In consequence of the general and repeated ADVANCE of PRICES in the Home Markets, all CATALOGUES, TARIFFS, &c., current, previous to this date, are CANCELLED.

GEO. PUGH, Manager.

1st May 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Upper Colaba.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Cojore instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Captain Warner, the same comprises, glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, plateglass, such as cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, set of spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, American dining-room chairs, corner whatnots, single and folding screens, circular and pier tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome carpets, Lady's Davenport, a full-toned grand square piano, by C. H. Schroder, plated double light hanging argand lamps, English iron bedsteads and cots, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, dispense articles, China flower pots, stands, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, by Madely.
A Ditto ditto Light Buggy.
A Fine Kattiawar Milch Cow and Female Calf.
Catalogue are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class grand mahogany square Piano, by Broadwood and Sons, a handsome circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, superior Wines, &c., at Nepean Sea Road.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, in Surgeon Major Shaw's Bungalow, at Nepean Sea Road, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of the late J. A. G. Duff, Esq., the same comprises, handsome richly engraved glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 3, entwaiter and vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, camp table in 2 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, whatnots, circular and pier tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome Brussels and Cumbay carpets, lounges, chiffoniers, a first-class grand square Piano, by Broadwood and Sons, plated, double and three light hanging argand lamps, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes press, wardrobes, writing tables, dispense articles, books, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, in perfect order.
A strong Fallanquin.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Rich Crockery, and Glassware, Piano, a English-built Brougham by Nash, specially made to order, at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c, the property of W. McCulloch, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and handsome costly Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, a Madras built Dog Cart, Buggy, Horse, Harness, &c., at the New Post Office Building, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the very valuable and handsome household furniture &c. The property of E. C. George, Esq., Post Master of Bombay proceeding to Calcutta.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of Sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A handsome Grey Brougham Horse goes quiet in Harness: Price Rs. 150.

Bombay, 21st May 1873. BENNETT & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

6 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 ditto Turkey Red Yarn, No. 20.
5 cases Prints and Gagrapat.
7 ditto Silk Border Dhoties.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD IRON, BOATS, PLANKS, &c., &c,

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the P. & O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of iron tubes, old iron, hencoops, planks, boats, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

Lappets, Muslin, Scarfs, Chintz, Check Drill, Pilot Cloth, Post Papers, Turkish Caps, Cutlery, Ruby Beads, Wax Vesta Matches and Pins, &c., &c.

On account and risk of Thacker Cullianjee Damodher.—
30 Pair Mooga Carries.

On account and risk of the concerned—
J C—4414-15—2 Cases Berlin Wool of different colours.
E O—D D—C—164, 174, 118—3 Bales Printing Paper, saltwater damaged.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property, consisting of a large five-storied House known as Palantina House in Mody Khana Street, within the Fort, unless disposed off privately.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, by and with the consent of the Mortgagor :—All that piece of Government ground, together with a large five-storied house and stable standing thereon, situate on the east side of Mody Khana Street, opposite the Masjid, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 120 feet in length, and 22 feet in breadth, or thereabouts, registered under No. 738, and assessed under No. 78 and 78 A, and bounded on the east by the Rampart Row, on the west by the Mody Khana Street, on the north by the house of Thacker Premjee Girdhur, and on the south by the house of the late Jeewaji Manockji.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NOWROJEE HILL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Purbhoo dass Nasjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Suntoojee Bhicajee, all that piece of Fazendaree ground with 2 dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate on Nowrojee Hill, fronting on the north side thereof, registered in the Fazendar's books under No. 16, and assessed under No. 10, admeasuring 40 feet in breadth, and 70 feet in length, and bounded on the east by the stable of Peerkhan Mistry, on the west by the house of Essoo Bawa, on the north by the said Nowrojee Hill and oart of a Christian priest, and on the south by the public passage.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1873.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 22ND MAY.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

REDUCTION OF THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Tickets (to admit three)	Rs. 8 0
Dress Circle	" 3 0
Stalls	" 2 0
Gallery	" 1 0
Pit	" 0 8

PRODUCTION OF A STARTLING NOVELTY.

First time in India of the Great Sensational Play, taken from the Christmas Story by Wilkie Collins and the late Charles Dickens, entitled,

"NO THOROUGHFARE,"

As produced by M. Fechter at the Adelphi Theatre, London, with unprecedented success.

The Great Sensation Scene is entirely new, and will occupy the full extent of the Stage.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. ; Performance at 9 sharp.

Box Plan & Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER. & Co.'s.

CHARACTERS.

Obenreizer	Mr. W. Bennee.
George Vandale	Mr. Walter Raleigh.
Walter Wilding	Mr. Walter Raleigh.
Mr. Bintley	Mr. Herbert.
Mestre Voghi	Mr. Edinborough.
Joyey Ladle	Mr. Ravn.
Landlord	Mr. St. Andrew.
Marguerite	Mrs. Bennee.
Mrs. Goldstraw	Mrs. Bennee.
Madam Doe	Mrs. Jacques.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Act 1st.

WILDING & Co., THE SENIOR PARTNER'S STORY.

Act 2nd.

VANDALE MAKES LOVE AND CAUSES MISCHIEF.

Act 3rd.

AT THE INN IN THE VALLEY.

Act 4th.

THE "TOURMENTE" ON THE ALPS.
THRILLING "SENSATION SCENE."
THE MURDER IN THE GALLERY.
MARGUERITE'S LOVE.

Act 5th.

OBENREIZER MAKES A DISCOVERY.
HONOUR AND LOVE TO MARGUERITE.

THE FIRST TWO ACTS IN LONDON.
THE LAST THREE IN SWITZERLAND.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Colonel THOMAS HAYLY GIBBARD, Royal Artillery, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month from this date.

Mrs. L. de NEUFVILLE LUCAS,
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late Colonel T. B. Gibbard.
Keith Lodge, Colaba, 15th May 1873.

DEBTS RECOVERED in BOMBAY, INDIA, and ENGLAND, by LAW or OTHERWISE.

NO COMMISSION nor FEE CHARGED if the DEBTS be not recovered, otherwise 5 per cent. Commission and the actual out of pocket expenses.—Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Trades' Protection Society.
17, Meadow Street, near Bank of Bombay Old Buildings.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—[*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*]

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

ELASTIC AND INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

AIR CUSHIONS AND PILLOWS.
ICE BAGS AND HOT WATER BOTTLES.
SILK ABDOMINAL BELTS.
WATERPROOF SHEETING, DIFFERENT TEXTURES.
ELASTIC STOCKINGS, WRISTLETS, &c.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REQUISITES FOR THE HOT SEASON.

SKIN SOAPS.

Carbolic Bath Soap

is especially adapted for use during the hot season, its daily use having proved an effectual remedy for and preventive of

PRICKLY HEAT

and other cutaneous affections caused by excessive action of the skin.

Carbolic Toilet Soap

in boxes of 3 tablets ;

CARBOLIC HOUSEHOLD SOAP

in small bars.

Petroleum ; Petroline ; Coal-Tar ;
and Juniper Tar-Oil ; Soaps.

TREACHER'S

Prickly Heat Lotion,

per bottle Re 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant, in honour of the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

Bombay, 16th May 1873.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant, in honour of the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

NOTICE.—WANTED a PROBATIONER for the BOMBAY PILOTAGE SERVICE. Salary Rs. 80 per month. Applications with testimonials should be forwarded to the MASTER ATTENDANT. No applications will be entertained from persons holding a lower Certificate than that of a First Mate.

By Order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut. late I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 19th May 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ANTONIO FRANCISCO DeSOUZA has contracted to sell to Messrs. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE and KHIMJEE ODHOWJEE all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Byculla, in the Subdistrict of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 30,292 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the north by the land belonging to Bonanjee Hormusjee, on or towards the west partly by the land belonging to Narayen B Bajee and partly by the land belonging to Faquir Mahomed, on or towards the south partly by the land belonging to J. A. DeSilva and partly by the land belonging to Guillierme Jose DeSouza, and on or towards the east by a public water passage. All persons having any claim over the said property, either by way of mortgage, hire, lease, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the Undersigned, at their Office, in Apollo Street, No. 16, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and if there be any, it will be considered as waived.—Dated this 20th day of May 1873.

SHAPURJEE AND THAKURDAS,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

This Company has been authorised to ISSUE POLICIES for SHORT TERMS—from ONE to TEN YEARS—rates for which may be had on application at the Bombay Office, Treacher's Building.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

This Company is now prepared to insure NATIVE LIVES. PROSPECTUSES, showing the RATES OF PREMIUM, &c., can be had on application.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Treacher's Building, Bombay.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Several persons desirous of assuring with this Company, having raised an objection to the POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES being made PAYABLE "*to bearer*," it is hereby notified that, under instructions from the London Office, the Notes may now be drawn out when so desired in favour of the *Executors, Administrators or Assigns* of the Assured.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Treacher's Building, Bombay.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

Chief Offices :

53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL (17th March 1873)	£236,646
PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON SHARES (Do.)	27,748
TOTAL	£263,794

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors :

The Hon. J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.)
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq. (Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.)
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile, Government Solicitors.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

Trustee :

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,
W. LOUDON, Esq.

Bankers :

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Solicitors :

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Medical Examiner :

SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.

Agents :

Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

Bombay Office :

TREACHER'S BUILDING.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS
FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED, WITH
PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.	10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.	15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	91 1 4	49 14 8	26 6 0
25	98 8 0	54 0 8	29 8 0
30	106 12 8	58 12 0	43 1 4
35	116 2 8	64 2 0	47 2 8
40	126 10 0	70 4 0	51 15 8
45	138 5 4	77 4 0	57 9 4
50	151 6 8	85 5 4	64 7 4
55	166 4 8	95 7 4	73 11 4
60	184 6 8	108 15 4	86 10 8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.	25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.	30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	29 12 8	25 15 4	23 8 8
25	32 6 8	28 5 4	25 12 0
30	35 7 4	31 2 0	28 6 8
35	39 0 8	34 7 8	31 10 0
40	43 4 0	38 6 4	35 11 4
45	48 6 8	43 10 0	41 0 8
50	55 2 0	50 8 0	48 5 4
55	64 8 8	60 6 8	58 15 0
60	78 0 8	74 12 8	73 13 4

The success of this Company is unprecedented in the history of Life Assurance. This is proved by two facts, viz., the amount of Paid-up Capital and Premium received on Shares, and the Life Assurances effected.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.

The amount of Capital paid up to this date is £23,646, which is constantly being added to, and will be increased to Half a Million Sterling, being by far the largest sum originally received by any Life Office in England.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED.

To this date, 17th March 1873, 498 Life Assurances for £235,475, yielding £11,562 in Annual Premiums, have already been effected in England. This result has been attained in the past few months, and the business is rapidly extending.

REASONS FOR SUCCESS.

The notorious failures of one or two large Life Insurance Companies prove, that ordinary Life Assurance is defective on two very important points—namely,

1. *In providing absolute proved security for the Assured, and*
2. *The right of withdrawing an equitable sum in the event of such Policy or desires of continuing the Assurance.*

Both these serious defects are remedied by THE POSITIVE system.

1ST.—AS TO SECURITY.

The truly absolute security provided by THE POSITIVE is of a character that every person can understand and test. In the first place, £51,372 Consols (being a portion of the paid-up capital) has been pursued up to date 17th March 1873 as a permanent guarantee fund, and stands in the books of the Bank to England solely to provide for Life Assurances and Positive Notes, in the names of the Official Trustees—

The Right Hon. Lord Sandhurst, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Thomas Hughes, Esq., Q.C., M.P., and
M. H. Chaytor, Esq., Chairman of the National Discount Co.

This fund is specially hypothecated as security for the Assured. Besides this, the whole of the net premiums, amounting to at least 80 per cent. of the sum paid on assurances, are also invested in Consols, in trust, to provide for assurances only ; added to this, all the other capital and property of the Company is responsible for the assurances exclusively.

So that parties assured in THE POSITIVE enjoy the advantages of three distinct lines of security, constituting a financial strength of undoubted power to guarantee the Company's assurance engagements, consisting of—

1st. The Guarantee Fund.
2nd. The Net Premiums, all invested in Consols in Trust.
3rd. The other capital and property of the Company.

It is submitted that such a foundation for Life Assurance, whether regarding the amount of money, the channel of investment, or the proved existence of the guarantee fund, is entitled to public confidence.

2ND.—AS TO SURRENDER VALUES.

The distinguishing feature of THE POSITIVE system is to set at rest all doubts respecting surrender values, by giving the Assured a Positive promissory note for every premium paid, which entitles the bearer to obtain at any time 40 per cent

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 20TH MAY 1873.

In Exchange on London the rates for opening this mail's business are weak, and for first class Credits our lowest quotations may be taken.

Government Securities are still firm at to-day's prices.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 9/32d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¾d
Credit do.	1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 7/16d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½ to 99¾
Do. demand	100 1/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99½ nominal.
Do, demand	99 15/16. to par.
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 228 to 228½	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½ to 111
Four & half per cent.	104½ to 105
Four per cent.	103 to 103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92 nominal.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—	
Loans on Government Paper on demand	4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise	7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills	6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franee Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¼
Gold Leaf	16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Rates by Canal steamers are slightly better for time shipment, and £2-15-0 has been paid for all this month. For ready shipment one of the steamers, sailing 23rd, accepted £2-10-0 for a few hundred bales to fill up. The iron ship Macedon, arrived to-day, booked nearly a full cargo at £2-15-0. A great many ships are offering to arrive, but shippers will not offer anything like current rates. £2-18 9 to £3-0-0 have been paid to-day via Cape, May shipment guaranteed.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
	Iron Shipe Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 17s. 6d. to £3
Liverpool	Myrabollams	£2 2s. 6d.
	Coir bdls	£0 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. nomi.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 2s. 6d.
Trieste		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 11s. 3d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 to 25 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		No offer.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market has been very quiet and prices remain nominally unaltered. First Lolders are, however, still unwilling to make any reduction in prices, and consequently the business doing in Grey Goods is extremely small. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1 000	pieces	Grey Shirtings fine 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 5	2	0
2,000	,,	White Jaconets 40 ,, 20 ,, at ,,	2	4 3
450	pairs ,,	Dhotics 45 ,, 10 at ,,	3	12 0

COTTON.

The market closed quiet with a decline of Rs. 2 per candy in prices. There continues, however, an active demand for all descriptions of Dhollerah at reduced prices. The following are our closing quotations :—

New	Oomrawuttee	at Rs	193 to Rs. 197
,,	Akote	at ,,	204 to ,, 205
,,	Broach M.G.	at ,,	210 to ,, 225
,,	Hingunghaut	at ,,	222 to ,, 228
,,	Mowa and Bhownuggur	at ,,	195 to ,, 200
,,	Sawginned	at ,,	210 to ,, 211
,,	Compta and Vingorla	at ,,	176 to ,, 178

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50	candies	New	Bhownuggur W. S.	at Rs.	195	
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	197	
200	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	198 to 200	
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	198	
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	198 to 199	
75	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	200	
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	198 to 199	
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	198	
250	,,	,,	,, & Dhollerah 10 days at	,,	195 to 198	
50	,,	,,	Dhollerah	at ,,	195	
125	,,	,,	Khandeish	at ,,	182 to 185	
50	,,	,,	Faizpore	at ,,	200	
100	,,	,,	Kurklee	at ,,	204 to 212	
50	,,	,,	Jodia	at ,,	182 to 188	
25	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	190	
25	,,	,,	Bhoree	at ,,	185	
175	,,	,,	Broach M. G.	at ,,	208	
25	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	210	
25	,,	,,	Vudwan	at ,,	193	
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	192 to 193 ½	

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Some inquiry for Bank of Bombay and Manockjee Petit Spinning shares. Other Spinning shares declining. Press shares closed steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value P sh.	Paid up.	Last divi. denol.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	768½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	256½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
17,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	109½
13,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	236½
.....	£20	10 9-16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10-16	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 5-16	d°.	Do. New Shares	216

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1 505
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	31p.c.	Mazagon Land	910
001	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	465

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150	p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,800
300	2,000	1,100	150	do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	815
100	5 0	all	10	p.ct.	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.		Alexandra Press Co.	240
150	12,000	11,000	100	p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	7,100
200	2,000	all	200	p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,650
200	500	all	50	p.c.	Do New	375
350	1,000	1,000	100	p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...		Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,880	all	40		Colaba Press Co.	5,500
350	9,000	all	250	p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,800 nl.
150	6,500	all	500		Fort Press Co.	7,250
300	2,000	1,800	75	p.c.	Framjii Cowasji Press Co.	700
300	1,000	all	200	p.c.	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225	p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	1,900
250	5,000	1,467	75	p.c.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	42½	p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	685
120	2,500	all	250	p.c.	Prince of Wales Press.	2,150
200	1,000	250	...		Samcon's Press Co.	400
400	850	750	125	p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	450
100	1,000	750	...		Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250	p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8	p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150	p.c.	Albert Mills Co.
600	1,250	all	200	p.c.	Alexandra Spinning
504	2,500	all	100	*	Alliance Spinning
300	2,000	500			Bhowmuggur M. & P. Co.
100	5,500	all	...		Bombay
900	1,000	all	20	*	Bombay United
600	150	150	25	*	Broach Mills
2,500	2,000	all			Dhurumsey Spinning
750	2,000	all	200	p.c.	Great Eastern
750	1,000	all			Jewraj Ballo Mills
2,500	1,000	all	140	p.c.	Manockji Petit's
90	1,000	all	10	p.c.	Morarjee Spinning
800	2,500	all	150	p.c.	Oriental
480	2,500	2,400	16	p.c.	Royal
500	1,000		...		Soondercas Spinning

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100	p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
1,000	50	all	4½	p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company
500	500	300	15	p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.
2,150	200	100	7	p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.
1,000	50	all	4½	p.c.	Mechanics B'd'g's Co.
2,000	500	all	45	p.c.	Preacher & Co
2,000	250	all	40	p.c.	Viegna Patent Slip Co

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Behar (s)	Dundas	Calcutta, May 6.
	Centurion	Widdicombe	Liverpool, Jan. 17.
20	H. M. S. Hugh Rose.	Campbell	Muscat, May 5.
	Corinna (s)	Dryden	London.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Evening Star	Wales	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bellona, Shaw, to Liverpool.
Ship Mabel, Wright, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Behar, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Carwar.
Ship Alpine, to Queenstown or Falmouth.

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timor, s, 400 bundles iron, A Salemahomed.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde, s, 10 cases oilmanstores, T Vining and Co; 13 cases medicine, N Mooljee; 24 cases sherry, and 10 cases still hock, C Palmer and Co.
Xantho, s, 3 cases glassware, M P Writer.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, s, 102 boxes brandy, V. Brothers; 12 cases brandy, B and Sibille.
Persia, s, 12 cases brandy, B and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Walls Castle, 100 bales cotton, R Stewart and Co.
Ashgrove, 200 bales cotton, C Pittamber; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 80 bales cotton, C Mitchell and Co.
Pocohontas, 63 bales cotton, B Guneshdass; 64 bales cotton, C H Mcola; 145 bales cotton, Young and Co; 41 bales cotton, R Walljee; 48 bales cotton, V Runchord; 85 bales cotton, C Memjee.
Iron Cross, 2,100 bundles linseed, R Brothers; 2,000 coir yarn, N Govinjee: 30 bales hides, S Abdoola and Co; 72 bales cotton, V Takersee.
New Era, 50 bales cotton, R Stewart and Co; 500 bales cotton, P Cassels and Co.
Tythouns, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Augusta, 600 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Granite City, 100 bales cotton, D H Cama and Co.
Orchis, s, 74 bales cotton, V Luckmanbhoy; 48 bales cotton, L Rowjee.
Chancellor, s, 150 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 27 bales cotton, and 56 bales hemp, J Goculdass.
Andaman, 6,000 bundles coir yarn, M Lellbhoy.
Xantho, s, 1 case skins, H Ooeman and Co; 46 bales cotton, M Godoo; 200 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 3 cases castor oil, M Simpson and Co; 90 bales cotton, H Lilladhur; 5 bales wool, N Bhegraz; 7,000 bundles coir yarn, M Shewjee; 100 bales cotton, W Bogle and Co; 30 bales wool, D Heerjee; 26 bales wool, N Notomdass; 42 bales cotton, A Moosanee; 75 bales cotton, T Goolabchund; 10 bales cotton, G Somjee; 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.
Strathclyde, s, 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 55 bales wool, N Notamdass; 2 bales cotton, C Prempie; 18 bales cotton, J Ludha; 80 bales cotton, R Martin and Co; 100 bales cotton, V Brothers; 68 bales cotton, S Soorjee; 100 bales cotton, R L King and Co; 200 bales cotton, S Hobart and Co.
Macedon, 2,100 bundles coir yarn, S S Narrelwala; 120 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Bellona, s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Gardner Colby, 103 bales cotton, R Kalooram; 500 bales cotton, P Cassel and Co.
Duncarin, 43 bales cotton, V Poonsee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Behar, s, 200 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 500 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co 120 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India, s, 1,300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India, s, 540 bags gingelly seed, A Riche and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Friga, 1,650 bales cotton, G Siegfried and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Behar, s. 5 packages silk, H Z Abadin.

FOR VENICE.

Behar, s, 199 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat, s, 41 bales cotton, H E Ellias; 105 bales cotton, C Ebram; 150 packages alibanum, E F Mahomed; 5 bales cotton, P Asset; 41 casks shellarus, S N Tollatee; 154 bags oplate and 12 bundles somada stone, E Noordin and Co; 108 packages alibanum, E Noordin and Co; 25 kegs sulphate of copper, E F Mahomed; 5 bales cotton, J N Mahomed; 44 bales cotton, T Goolabchund; 15 chests opium, N J Abram; 44 bundles sumadha stone, and 16 bundles gum, C Eduljee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 19.

Plomer, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Teethull.

MAY 20.

French, Captain, 11th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Sattara.
Coke, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Belgaum.
Morris, Lieutenant, 17th Bengal Regiment, on leave, to England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 20.

Cook, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, to Europe.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 17th May 1873.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 7th May 1873 :—
Maj A T Reid, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, by the lower standard test :—
18th Brigade Royal Artillery—Corporal Joseph Wilse, A Battery and Corporal Alexander Smith, C Battery.

The transfer of Lt A J Saunders, R A, as announced in G O C No 131 of 1873, has been approved of by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief.

The following orders are confirmed :—
3rd Regt Light Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated 6th May 1873, directing Capt J F Willoughby, 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 29th March 1873. (This cancels so much of G O C No 247 of 12th April 1873, as relates to the above officer.)
23rd Regt N I.—Regimental Order, dated 26th April 1873, directing Maj M R Bruce, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Capt J Gatacre, 1st Wing Sub, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lt Col E Waddington, proceeding on furlough.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 17.)

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

The following promotion is made with effect from 1st inst :—
Mr C H McA fee, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be an Asst Surveyor of the 1st grade.

Public Works Depart ment—Military Works.

With reference to Inspr Genl's Military Works Notification No. 26, dated 5th April 1873, Capt J Dundas, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is temporarily posted to the Office of the Chief Engr Military Works.

Capt Dundas joined the Chief Engineer's Office on the 22nd April 1873.

With reference to Notification of the Inspr Genl of Military Works, No. 33, dated 24th April 1873, Capt S W Jenner, Royal Engrs, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is temporarily posted to the Office of the Chief Engr, Military Works, for special duty.

Maj J Browne, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab, transferred to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Dept, in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 206, dated 5th May 1873, is posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

Western Rajpootana Railway Survey.

Maj M G Clerk, Asst Engr, 1st grade, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 6th April 1873, of the preparatory leave granted to him in Government of India Notification No. 170 of the 11th March 1873.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st May 1873.

STAFF CORPS—OFFICERS (UNEMPLOYED)—PAY—LEAVE.

The following General Order, by the Govt of India in the Mily Dept, is re-published :—

The following Rules regarding the position and pay of General Officers of the Staff Corps when unemployed in India, when on furlough, if unemployed under the Rules of 1868, and after coming into the receipt of the Col's allowance, are published for general information :—

I.—A Maj Genl of the Staff Corps unemployed in India is entitled to draw the Indian rates, (Rs 1,205-5-0 per mensem) of pay of his rank for a period of three years from the date of his promotion to that rank, or from the date of his becoming unemployed, if promoted whilst in employment.

II.—An officer so situated, proceeding on furlough under the Rules of 1868, will be allowed to take out continuously, and without returning to India, the full extent of any furlough he may have earned by residence and service in India, and to receive during such period the Indian furlough pay of his rank within the limit of three years from the date on which he was promoted, or became unemployed.

III.—A General Officer may, like any other officer who has no balance of furlough to his credit, be granted, if he has served three years since last return to duty, furlough for such period as may be necessary for the recovery of his health, and this period may be two years; but it is not intended to relax the rules as respects furlough granted under such conditions, and no General Officer can take furlough beyond two years under the provisions of G G O No. 808 of 18th Aug 1870, unless he has earned it by residence in India.

IV.—A General Officer of S Cconing into the receipt of the Col's allowance during the time he may be entitled to receive the Indian rate of unemployed pay of his rank will only be permitted to draw such pay for a period of six months after coming into the Col's allowance, or for such less period as may complete his three years' unemployment.

V.—An officer so situated will, if on furlough, be entitled to receive his Col's allowance in addition to his furlough pay for the same period he would have received it in addition to his S C pay if resident in India.

VI.—The rates at which the Col's allowance may be drawn are as follows :—

In India.	Per mensem
If drawn in addition to Indian pay	Rs. 456 5 2
If drawn in addition to English pay	,, 545 15 0
In England.	Per annum.
With furlough pay or English pay	£ 668 12 5

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	May 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 23	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	June 10	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 23	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 6	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 6	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that, hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each etter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg erman States,				
Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United K dom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi s optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

	At 5½ P.M.		At 5 P.M.
Monday	May 26	Friday	June 6
Friday	May 30	,,	,, 13

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Monday June 2	Monday	,, 30
,, ,, 16		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.

Saturday ..... June 23

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies 8 as. 8 pies.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails or Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873 :—

Regular Mails.	Supplementary Mails.
Monday June 6	Monday June 13

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
June 7.	June 16.	June 19.	June 27.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

HILL—May 14th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Mr. R. Hill, Chemist, of a son.
RAWLINS—May 16th, at Allahabad, the wife of T. W. Rawlins, Esq., C S, of a son, prematurely.

DEATH.

RAWLINS—May 18th, at Allahabad, Michael Lloyd, the infant son of T. W. Rawlins, Esq., C.S.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1873.

Englishmen have lived and died all over India, and the vast sacrifice of life that has been made by England in maintaining her hold upon the country is fearful to contemplate. Time was when India was the grave of the Englishman, and even yet there are parts of it in which an excessive mortality prevails. But ever since England has had a hold upon India it has never occurred to anybody to suggest that the country should be relinquished in consequence of the high rate of mortality that prevailed. India has been regarded as a land of exile, of separation from civilization, of expatriation from society; as a land where existence was a burden and where life was insecure. And if existence was prolonged in India, it was prolonged only in anticipation of the chances of escaping Cholera, Liver, and Dysentery, and of finally retiring with a dearly purchased pension. While India was looked upon as only a temporary place of sojourn for the Englishman and withal a place in which the risk of laying his bones under an Indian sod was very great, there was yet no difficulty in getting as many men for the public service as the country required, and as many as could find profitable employment as private individuals have not been wanted. The supply of Englishmen for India has never been deficient. Young Englishmen might leave their native land in some doubt about the prudence of the step they were taking, but, after getting over the home parting, they showed no lack of spirit for the work in which they were to be engaged, and tried to forget all about the risk they were going to run. Wives and children have followed husbands and fathers, ready and anxious to share the dangers of the life in a new country. Englishmen and Englishwomen have not consulted any sanitary statistics about the value of life in India before venturing on these shores. They learned at home that the climate was not so good as the climate of England, and when they came to the country they had their own experience of it. The great extent of the boundary of British India shows that a similar climate does not exist everywhere, and whatever the mortality amongst Englishmen may be, we have all had experience of the difference of health appearance presented by Englishmen in different stations, even on the plains. An Englishman who has lived a dozen years in the Punjaub can be at once distinguished from another who has lived an equal number of years in lower Bengal: the bright complexion and full blooded appearance of the former contrast favourably with the wan and sallow features of the latter. Only last month we had the pleasure of seeing an Englishman who had lived in sound health for upwards of forty years in India and was going home with a large family of healthy children; but this family had not lived within reach of the lower Ganges. But vast as is the difference in the health conditions of the various provinces of India even more vast is the change that has taken place in the general health of Englishmen in this country during the last half century, and the fact should never be lost sight of that India is day by day becoming less injurious to the health of Englishmen; notably so in the matter of mortality, still more notably so as regards sickness and the types of diseases from which they suffer. We dare not call this acclimatization, but it operates in the same way and leads to the same results—health is better and life is longer. We cannot say that England now sends Englishmen of more physical vigour to India than she sent thirty or forty years ago. Wealth and advanced civilization have made England a luxurious nation; it is probable therefore that there is a decline in the physical vigour of Englishmen. So far as the European Army is concerned there are experienced men who say that the height and weight of the British Soldier is less than it was before tea drinking and tobacco smoking became general at home. Be this as it may, the British Soldier is improving in health in this country and his life is being prolonged. The diminished sickness and mortality may not all be due to improved hygiene, though we cannot doubt that a good deal of it has been gained by experience, and especially by the knowledge that the British Soldier is a very valuable possession in more senses than one. We have heard it repeatedly remarked that the Army cannot now get the stalwart Highlander and the "great raw Irishman" of former years, and that the race has settled down into the law abiding and industrious classes at home or betaken themselves to America and the Colonies in search of employment, preferring any thing to the Army. This is significant alike for England and for India. But we are not now desirous of discussing the condition of the British Army except as it concerns the health of the Englishman in India, a reform of the military power of this country cannot be long delayed in view of the vast military expenditure that is incurred. A comparison with other nations tells heavily against India, and our financiers in this country are driving in the thin edge of the wedge to make a reform about which they know nothing and for which they will never be held responsible in the event of the system breaking down in a great emergency. England however has contributed an army to India in numbers sufficient for the past wants of the country. Should a permanent army of 100,000 men or upwards be required it will become a problem for our recruiting sergeants as to how they are to be secured.

We point then to the fact that whenever Englishmen have been wanted for India they were always to be had. The field of industrial enterprize can never be shut against the Englishman in India; there are in existence natural laws which go far to prove that the mechanical mind must rise and always remain superior to the helpless and unmechanical mind. What the British soldier is to the Indian soldier in valour that is the English mechanic to the Indian artizan in invention. If we might deal in metaphor we would say that by the time the mechanical genius of the Indian rose to the capacity of building a railway, the mechanical genius of the Englishman would not stick at the job of blowing up the Himálayas.

The health of the Englishman in India is one of the questions of the day in this country, and in so far as our hygienists are making it a practical question we commend their ambition. We know that they are doing good service and would heartily encourage them to go on regardless of the ridicule that is sometimes thrown upon them and the cold favour that is sometimes shown them. We can appreciate their labours and comprehend the difficulties that are involved in working out the great problems of which they are expected to be the practical and scientific exponents. It will be by their labours that the difference that exists between health in England and health in India will be diminished, and the questions of colonization and the continuance of the English race in this country will be made one of pure speculative philosophy.

Slowly, yet surely, opinion about health and life in this country is undergoing a change. There is less terror and more comfort in the existing views of medical men. Forty five years ago an eminent writer declared that two generations of unmixed European descent was the limit of the existence of the race in this country. In the present day an English audience before the society of Arts is informed that "the death rate "of the fixed European population (in India) "was almost as good as in Europe" and "that "a person going to India had almost as fair a "chance of life as he would have at home." The shrewd and observant Hygienist who expressed these views at the close of his official life, has placed the home public who have friends in India or those who may think of coming to this country, under a great obligation. Wherever the words have reached in the homes of England they will carry comfort to mothers, wives, sisters, and children. We realize their importance because of the truth which they contain. If Englishmen in India are exiles and héroes in the sense that they are far away from home, it is not necessary to alarm them by trying to persuade them that they are serving themselves or their country with their lives in their hands We acknowledge the sacrifice they are making by submitting to be shut out from a society and a civilization in which they have been reared and which they yearn after, but as far as health is concerned where Englishmen are not thrust into swamps and jungle where zymosis finds a permanent home, and where too many of them are thrust, their chances of health and life are not now so bad as formerly and are improving day by day. And there are some Englishmen so unfortunately circumstanced as to be unable to retire from India or bring up their children in England, for such there is this comfort, that the extinction of race which was so philosophically prophesied long ago is a chimera and a delusion which daily experience makes more plain. It is said that the climate of India cannot be changed: true, but the country can be improved, the habits of life of the Englishman can be improved, and along with these improvements life and health will also improve.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

Yesterday evening the following gentlemen assembled in the vestry of St. Thomas' Cathedral to consider the means that should be dev

in the instance under review, fuel has to be imported from a distance at great cost, the question of setting up steam force-pumps was one that may have remained in abeyance till some competent engineer had decided upon a more practical scheme of securing the water which flows from the hills north of the city at a certain elevation and thence carrying it by a 12-inch main and distributing it, if it were needed, by smaller iron piping. This latter would not have cost ultimately as much as the force-pump plan; and, after the necessary works had been completed, might have lasted for ages, and would be dependent, as any other complicated scheme would be, on the quantity of water-supply alone, without all the involved intricacies of raising and distribution. I have been thus, perhaps, hypercritical, for the great masonry dam was the work of one of our engineers, as the present scheme is also, and when these works are initiated and carried through by British officers in the employ of Native States and reports upon which are sent into our Government, a keen unprejudiced observer is less sanguine of the results which the theory or the practice of the engineer may lead him to foresee or anticipate. That the Executive Engineer himself had a vision of some future failure floating before him, in his report he falls back not upon an alternative but a supplementary project. At the foot of the hills from which the Aman-i-Shah rises, and distant about two miles from the city, is a ledge of rock about 37 feet above the bed of the river which passes by it, but which is dry except in floods. He proposes bunding up the river with *earth* (why with earth, why not masonry?) and using this ledge as a waste weir. The capacity of the reservoir which would be formed by a bund or dam with a water line at 52 feet high is 3,150,000 cubic feet. Now the bed of this reservoir is 29 feet above the level of high water of the tanks of the city squares, of course without a 12-inch or 18-inch main a great quantity of water will be absorbed on its way to the pumps. He states the drawback to this scheme is the high level ground lying between, which would have to be tunnelled. Well, what if it has? This bund is suggested as an useful auxiliary to the steam pumps. I wish he would send his steam pumps to Jericho and utilise his proposed high level reservoir by easier available methods of securing ample water-supply. It appears to me that the alternative plan has a hedging adaptation about it, and one that will force itself into an achievement after the force-pump expectations have proved themselves failures; and, after all, that the water-will find its own level in the city without the aid of the pumps. If the water *does* fall short from drought or other causes, there is this to be said, fuel will not be wasted in working the pumps, as these would be as useful then as the bund itself.

BOMBAY.

A CHIEF AS A SHIKAREE.—It is stated that the young Chief of Devghud Bares recently killed a tiger and two tigresses.

SECOND CLASS MAGISTRATES.—The local Government have proposed that the second class magistrates are to be designated "Rao Sahebs" in future.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL AT BULSAR.—We observe that nearly seven hundred boys are at present attending the Government school at Bulsar.

THE GHEE CEREMONY.—This ceremony, which has been being performed at the Back Bay for the last eleven days, was, according to a native paper, finished yesterday.

THEFT.—A man named Mukoond Babajee was yesterday sentenced by the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court to three months' hard labour, for stealing two penknives and a quantity of buttons, the property of one Dossjee Dowjee.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE SON OF THE NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR.—A correspondent states that almost all the Chiefs of Kattywar have arrived at Joonaghur to be present at the wedding ceremony of the son of the Nawab, which takes place to-morrow.

STRIPES.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court the Senior Magistrate sentenced a man named Nanshee Chimajee, a noted thief, to receive twelve stripes, for stealing a cotton purse containing nine pice, &c., the property of Dowjee Subhana.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—A Parsee named Nusserwanjee Cowasjee, residing at Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, reported to the executive police on Monday the loss of a double case gold watch, valued at Rs. 230. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

THEFT OF A NOSE-RING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday a Mussulman named Rahim Imambux was convicted of stealing a nose-ring and ten rupees in cash, belonging to one Moorar Beechund, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SURAT JAIL.—The *Guzerat Mitra* states that in the Surat jail at present the income from prison labour is three times as much as it was some time ago with the same number of prisoners, and this speaks highly of the skill of the person who is entrusted with the charge of it.

A MAN COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS COURT FOR STEALING ONE RUPEE.—A man named Mahomed Kairoo was committed the other day to the Sessions Court by Mr. Jugjeevandas Khoosheldas, full-power magistrate of Surat, for stealing one rupee from the pocket of a native.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A Goanese was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper, second magistrate, with stealing a black-cloth coat, one pair of trousers, &c., belonging to Mr. James Tomlinson. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE RAJA OF DHURUMPORE.—The young Raja of Dhurumpore was married in the course of last year to the daughter of the Raja of Dhrangudhra. She being now pregnant, the Dhurumpore Raja has, according to custom, forwarded through his Dewan, Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Damanwalla, a sum of about Rs. 40,000 to the Raja of Dhraugudhra.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	La Casse Noisette	Gurtner.
Mazurka	Arm in Arm	Strauss.
Selection	La Diva	Offenbach.
Valse	Mahableshwur	G. Inzoli.
Selection	Ballo in Maschera	Verdi.
Galop	Velocipede	W. C. Levey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A PARSEE SENTENCED TO TWELVE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.—A notorious character named Shapoorjee Framjee, who recently returned to Bombay after undergoing ten years' transportation, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing sundry articles belonging to several parties. He was convicted on two of the charges and sentenced for each to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Fatteh Mahomed and seven others were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Price—the first with keeping a common gaming house in Peeroo Havildar Mohols, and the rest with gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. One of the prisoners was acquitted. The rest were adjudged guilty and fined seven rupees each.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—These amateurs perform to-night for the last time this season for families at the Grant Road Theatre, when Mr. Paruck's new play and the opera of "Indur Sabha" are to be reproduced. It is to be trusted the fair sex will muster strong this evening, as they will not get another opportunity of witnessing this delightful entertainment for some months to come.

A RAILWAY POLICE PEON IN TROUBLE.—A policeman in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was a short time ago sentenced by Mr. Fernandez, full power magistrate of Ahmedabad, to three months' rigorous imprisonment, under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, for stealing certain articles belonging to the Company. An appeal was presented against the conviction and sentence, which was rejected by the Session Judge of Ahmedabad.

THE RECENT STABBING CASE AT MALABAR HILL.—A Mahomedan named Maneck Chotobs, a hair dyer, was on Monday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having on or about the 3rd instant caused the death of one Babajee Mahadew at the Nowrojee Hill by stabbing him with a knife. We have already published the particulars of the case. Mr. Peile, Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

SUICIDES BY DROWNING.—On Monday Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Jankee, woman. It appears that the woman had been suffering from fever for some time and was out of her mind. The jury found that she had committed suicide by drowning herself in the Baboola Tank.—Another inquest was held on the same day near the Arthur Crawford Market on the body of Luckee, woman. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the woman had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well near the Crawford Market.

CAPTURE OF A DESERTER.—The ship's corporal of the frigate Glasgow, left Mahableshwur by tonga dawk on Friday in charge of a deserter, a musician named Cowan, from that vessel, who had been taken on in the Governor's Band. His absconding and where he was to be found were made known, I am told, by the Naval authorities to the Brigade Major at the presidency in the middle of last month and whilst the Governor's Band was at Parell, yet the routine of red-tapeism delayed so long that Admiral Cumming losing all patience, and rather than proceed to sea without his man, sent off the Flagship's corporal—a fine stalwart looking seaman, fully armed with a breech-loading-revolver—to seize and bring the deserter with all despatch to Bombay, and which he effected on Friday. A party who came up by dawk this morning, (18th) tells us that the prisoner, in the confusion in changing horses at Soorool, 27 miles from here, attempted an escape, but a shot from the corporal's revolver made him give in, when he was pinioned and taken on to Poona.—*Poona Observer.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP MABEL, 1,259 tons, Captain T. Wright, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,874 bales cotton, 203 cwts. hemp, 272 cwts. bones, and 6 boxes beer.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. BEHAR, 1,090 tons, Captain W. E. Dundas, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Calcutta (May 6th) with a cargo of 3 bundles ivory, 1 case indigo, 1 box bar gold, and 1 case piece-goods.

THE SHIP CENTURION, 1,194 tons, Captain W. Widdicombe, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Liverpool (January 17th) with a cargo of 1,525 tons coals and 105¼ tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE s.s. BELLONA, 1,226 tons, Captain Shaw, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following passengers:—Dr. and Mrs. H. Cook and two children, Mrs. McReddie and three children, Miss Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. Haningway and child, Dr. Gibson, and Mr. Macpherson.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	MAY.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
7 6 m	2 8		0 57 m	3 9
7 28 a	4 9	Wednesday ... 21	1 7 a	3 1
8 22 m	3 8		2 2 m	5 0
8 22 a	4 11	Thursday 22	2 17 a	3 3
9 16 m	5 1		2 52 m	6 1
9 8 a	4 11	Friday 23	2 40 a	3 9
10 4 m	6 0		3 34 m	7 0
9 49 a	5 1	Saturday 24	4 2 a	3 10
10 49 m	6 7		4 13 m	7 7
10 32 a	5 0	Sunday 25	4 48 a	3 11
11 34 m	6 10		4 54 m	7 10
11 12 a	4 8	Monday..... 26	5 32 a	3 8
0 14 m	7 0		5 32 m	8 0
11 48 a	4 2	Tuesday..... 27	6 12 a	3 4

Moon—New, 26th, 2h. 10m P M.

THE JUMMA MUSJID.

THE HON. A. R. SCOBLE, H. M.'S ADVOCATE GENERAL, v. CAZEE MAHOMED HOOSEIN AND OTHERS.

At the High Court recently Mr. Justice Gibbs gave the following judgment in the above case:—

This is a suit brought by the Advocate-General, at the relation of certain persons of the Mahomedan community, against the Cazee and other members of the committee of management of the Jumma Musjid in this city, calling on them to account for certain moneys, and asking the Court to decree that certain resolutions passed by the said committee are illegal, and also to suggest new rules for their future guidance, as well as further to remove some of the members from the said committee. The facts of the case are shortly these. Many years ago a dispute arose as to the management of this mosque, which led to a suit on the Equity side of the late Supreme Court, which resulted, amongst other matters, in rules being laid down for the future management of the mosque and the conduct and guidance of the managing committee. These rules, which were authorized under date 8th December 1834, provided for the management of the mosque being vested in the Cazee of Bombay and ten directors; under whom and amenable to them was a superintendent or nazir, who was to have charge of the mosque, the chawls, and other properties, and to superintend the expenses and keep the accounts. His power of expenditure without previous sanction of the Cazee and committee was limited to Rs. 50 in some and Rs. 100 in other cases, and he was thoroughly placed under their orders, in that he was to be appointed and to be removed by them, had to furnish security and render quarterly and yearly accounts to them, and the committee were to publish yearly the accounts of the mosque so rendered by the nazir. The last published was in A. H. 1283 (A. D. 1866.) The meetings of the committee were to be called by the Cazee, without whose presence it would appear no meeting could properly be held. Quarterly meetings, on certain dates, to receive the accounts of the superintendent, were specially provided for. But it would appear that when not present, the signature of the Cazee approving of what was done on the minutes of the meeting was, in some instances, considered sufficient. The dispute in this suit may shortly be stated to be,—whether these rules have been strictly enforced, and, if not, in what way have they been neglected, and at what loss to the mosque, and who is responsible for such loss? One of the present defendants, Goolam Husun bin Goolam Ahmed Rogay, was appointed nazir about twelve years ago, and remained in that office until the year A. H. 1286, (A. D. 1869), previously to which he had for some time been in pecuniary difficulties, and on the 2nd Rubiul Awul 1286, five of the committee met, apparently without any regular notice, at the mosque and called on Goolam Hussun to render up his accounts and deliver over the moneys in his hands. He produced Rs. 11,900 odd, which the members present decided should be given over, together with the key of the record room and all books and papers, to another of the present defendants, Mahomed Syud Chimkur, who took charge; and the bill-collector and mehta were ordered, from that same date, to pay over all receipts to him and take his orders for the future. Chimkur, it would appear, continued to act as superintendent for four or five months. It is sworn that a minute of the proceedings of this meeting of 2nd Rubiul Awul 1286 (12th June 1869), was drawn up and given to Chimkur to take to the Cazee for his approval and signature; but the Cazee states he never saw it, and did not know of what had been done until some time after, and no minute is produced. It would appear that a meeting was called on the 4th of Shaban 1286 9th (November 1869) at which Chimkur was called on for his accounts and was asked how much money he had received, when he admitted the receipt of the Rs. 11,380. On the occasion above alluded to, viz, 2nd or 3rd Rubiul Awul, and a further sum of upwards of Rs. 18,000 received subsequently. At this meeting, the Cazee was present; but at a subsequent meeting on 4th of Zelhuj in the same year (7th March 1870) Chimkur denied having received so much. An account was ordered to be taken; but it does not appear ever to have been carried out, owing, it is said, to Chimkur's own fault and negligence. There does not seem to have been a regular appointment of a nazir until November 1869, when one Hadjee Ibrahim Jeytakur was appointed and took charge, and he was one of the original relators in this suit. He appears to have been active in trying to bring Chimkur to account, but subsequently his own accounts appear to have been mismanaged or not kept; and when he left for pilgrimage to Mecca and died on the way, those who succeeded found all in confusion. The present nazir, Shaik Hasson Rogay, is one of the newly-made defendants, and it is not sought to take any measures against him or against the other new defendants, who are the more recently elected moohawers or committee men. The Cazee appears to have succeeded his uncle in 1866, and although chosen it is alleged by the Mahomedan community, or a large portion of them, did not receive a sunnud from Government as his predecessors had done. This was, however, owing to a change in the views of Government on this subject, and must in no way be taken as derogatory to the Cazee himself; but the absence of such Government recognition, together with the fact admitted in evidence that there are now several Cazees elected by several sections of the Mahomedan community, will be a fact for my consideration in revising the present rules. It appears that the present Cazee not only succeeded his uncle in the Cazeeship, but was also his heir. During the late Cazee's lifetime a suit was brought against him for the purpose of ousting him from his office, (the judgment is reported in 1 Bom. H. C. R., App. p.[illegible]) and it would appear that the mosque funds were drawn on from time to time to meet the costs incurred. There appears to have been a balance on this account, due to the mosque, from the late Cazee, when he died; and for this the present Cazee, as heir, became liable. He states that to clear it off he assigned over the decree the Court gave in his favour in the above mentioned suit for costs to the committee who executed it, and the Cazee states his impression that they have received under it a larger sum than was due from his late uncle's estate; but this is far from being satisfactorily shown. In fact, from the evidence recorded, I cannot help seeing that, however honest in intention the present Cazee has been, he has not shown that power, influence, and ability which a man in his position should have done in guiding and managing the affairs of the musjid. I now proceed to consider the question of what is styled the commission paper and its effects, as regards the defendants of some of them. It appears from what fell from some of the witnesses that, towards 1863, the members of the committee were not so well off as they had been formerly, and it not unnaturally struck some of them that, as the funds of the mosque were flourishing, and their management cost the committee and nazir some trouble, they should be remunerated for their services by a commission of so much per cent. being divided amongst them. The matter appears to have first assumed a tangible form at a meeting on the 18th Zelhuj 1284 (11th April 1868) at which the commission paper, as it is called, or really a minute of the resolution then arrived at, was drawn up and signed by all. This is Exhibit I. From the evidence of the Moulvie, the writer, the Cazee, and the other members who testify to this paper, I am of opinion that it has been tampered with, and is not now in the state it was when first prepared. I am convinced it was drawn up with a blank as to the rate of commission, and a silence as to the date on which the scheme was to come into operation. I also consider that the words "In this matter I derive no commission," adjoining Chimker's signature, have been put in subsequently as well as the rate 15 per cent. and the passage showing the date on which it was to come into force, viz., "and this new rule shall commence from the first of the auspicious month of Mohurrum, 1285, of the Holy Hijra year" (24th April 1868.) I am further inclined to believe the Cazee that neither of these were entered with his knowledge or consent. The Moulvie's evidence as to the entry of the date was cautiously given; he says he made it at Chimkur's request, at the same meeting after it had been signed; but if it were so done, I do not think it was with the *knowledge* of the other members, and he does not say it was; he says they were present and did not object; but he did not say they heard Chimkur's request, or knew what he, the Moulvie, was doing. My own impression, however, is that this paper was put in some time after. I think this paper was kept by Chimkur, and he is, therefore, answerable for its being tampered with. Nothing more appears to have been done with regard to this matter until 10th Shawul 1285 (24th January 1869) when a meeting, at which the Cazee was not present, took place at the house of Mahomed Hoosein Sahib Pathan, one of the committee, at which there appear to have been present: Nazir Naoda Mereya Goolam Hoosen Rogay, Mahomed Hoosen Sahib Pathan, Mahomed Syud Chimkur, Mahomed Ali Hafiz (the Moulvie), Shahbooden Sahib Palobs, and Kootbhooden Sahib Paloba. A minute was drawn up which consisted of an order to the then nazir, G. H. Rogay, directing him to open a separate account for commission from 1st Mohurrum 1285 (24th April 1868) in the names of himself and the members of the committee, and to credit Rs. 50 monthly to each. This paper was not signed by the Cazee, and I consider it proved that it was submitted to him, and that he refused to sign it; that he called a meeting at the house of Moulvie Busuratools, a man of great renown as an expounder of the Mahomedan law, and that in consequence of what then took place, he finally refused his sanction to commission being allowed. The admissions of three of the defendants show that this paper was acted on to some extent. Shahbooden Paloba admits that he received Rs. 700, but having been an insolvent since, he entered this as a debt due to the mosque in his schedule. Mahomed Hussun Pathan admits receiving Rs. 525 and Moulvie Mahomed Ali Rs. 200. Chimkur denies having received any, but it will be a matter for consideration in taking the account against him, whether or not he did receive any. I now turn to the subject of the loans which have from time to time been made from the mosque funds. There seems to have been a custom for many years to make advances, both to the managers and to the servants of the mosque. It will be enough, I think, for me to say such advances were improper: one, the balance of which is Rs. 1,400 is still due, as admitted by Kootbhoodeen Paloba, on account of his late father, and this he must repay. The only other loan established is that to the late Cazee for legal expenses. This will be dealt with in my order as to the present Cazee in connection with this suit. A consideration of the facts in this case has led me to the following conclusions:—1—The present system of management is unsatisfactory and must be amended. 2—Several of the present managers must be removed. 3—A paid superintendent should be chosen, who should not be a member of the committee, but their servant. 4—The members of the committee should not be allowed to take any fee or commission for their trouble. 5—An account must be taken as against Chimkur; but that it is not expedient to order an account as to Jeytakur, the late nazir, as his estate is either insolvent or not likely to be able to pay any sum found due. An account must also be taken as against the Cazee, from the date of the late Cazee's death, of the balance due on account of the moneys advanced to that officer, on account of the costs in the suit of Cazee Yoosuff v. Cashmeree Ahmedshai; and 6—That defendants Shahbooden Paloba repay Rs. 719-4, Mahomed Hoosen Pathan Rs. 525, Moulvie Mahomed Ali Rs. 200, commission received and admitted: but that execution be stayed as to Shahbooden Paloba, as he is an insolvent, and this item is entered in his schedule as an admitted debt; and that Kootbhoodeen Paloba pay Rs. 1,400 due on account of the loan to his late father and admitted by him. I find formally the issues raised as follows:—1—That it was provisional, and not intended by the first defendant, the Cazee, to be carried into operation without further consideration and orders. 2—In the negative. 3—In the negative, except as to the Rs. 15,000 which was lent to the late Cazee, and for which, first defendant, as his heir, is liable to the estate of the late Cazee which has come into his hands. 4—That an account be taken regarding the sum advanced to the late Cazee, from the date of filing the suit to his death. 5—In the negative. 6—As to the allegation in 4th, 7th, and 8th paras of the written statement, in the affirmative; as to the 5th para no finding; and as to the 9th and 10th generally in the affirmative, but I consider the fact came to the Cazee's notice, at least before the meeting of 10th Shaban 1286 (9th November 1869). 7—In the affirmative. 8 and 9—No finding, as they depend on the account ordered to be taken. 10—In the affirmative. 11, 12, 13, and 14—That an account be taken of all moneys received and paid by Chimkur from 2nd Rubbiul Awul 1286 (12th June 1869) to filing of plaint. 15—In the negative, as no evidence of any other deeds or papers has been given. 16 and 17—That the Moulvie Mahomed Hafiz pay Rs. 200 to the mosque, on account of commission admittedly received by him. 18—In the affirmative, according to the accompanying minute omitted by us which should be submitted to the Cazee and committee, to submit to the Mahomedan community using the Jumma Musjid, for their opinion. 19—That the second defendant Mahomed Hoosen bin Goolam Mohideen Pathan; the third defendant, Mahomed Syud bin Tazoodin Chimkur; fourth defendant, Moulvie Mahomed Ali bin Moulvie Abdool Kader Hafiz, be removed from the committee; that Shahbooden and Kootbhooden Paloba and Goolam Hoosen bin Ghoolam Ali Rogay, having resigned, the Court will not order their removal, as it otherwise would have done. That the costs of the relators and the subsequently made defendants be paid out of the fund. That as the Advocate-General does not ask for costs against Chimkur and the others, except the Cazee, no order be given regarding their costs; and that the costs of the Cazee, the first defendant, await the result of the taking accounts ordered by the finding on the 4th issue; but I may express an opinion that, if the account result in his favour, all his costs should come out of the fund.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—The strong winds of the last few days have done considerable damage to the thatched roofs of the bungalows in the neighbourhood of Wanowrie. The old Horse Artillery lines, in occupation of the Head Quarters of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, present anything but a satisfactory appearance, scarcely a roof of a single bungalow remaining intact. The old Depot Lines have also suffered more or less, daylight being perfectly distinguishable through more than one of the roofs.—*Poona Observer.*

MR. CAMPBELL'S KNIGHTHOOD.—Various opinions have been expressed respecting the knighting of our Lieutenant-Governor. The *Englishman* calls it "a well deserved honour." The *Daily News* thinks that "when some of the vexations of Mr. Campbell's changes have worn away, it is to be hoped the vigour they were intended to infuse into the administration will survive and prove a full justification of the honour conferred," while the *Weekly Englishman* considers it as a "consolation for a severe rebuke administered to him by the Secretary of State." It is strange that none of our contemporaries should remember that knighthood is not always conferred by way of reward. The late King William the Fourth, when he was asked how he would mark his displeasure respecting the conduct of a certain Admiral replied, "Displeasure, Sir! by Jove, I have Guelphed him." We trust that when the Duke of Argyll submitted the name of his clansman to the Queen, his Grace was not of the opinion which James the First held on one occasion. This Sovereign who made two hundred and thirty-seven Knights in six weeks, is reported to have said to an insignificant person he was about to knight and who held his head down as though conscious of his own unworthiness, "Hold up thy head, man, I have more need to be ashamed than thee."—*Indian Observer.*

SIR JUNG BAHADOOR.

SIR JUNG BAHADOOR, the Prime Minister in Nepaul, who has been created a Grand Commander of the Star of India, is a remarkable man. If deeds of blood constitute a good title to the honour, he has amply deserved it. If, however, a liberal and friendly attitude towards the British Government is a better title, then as the *Englishman* remarks, the distinction has been inappropriately conferred. An interesting sketch of his career has been given by Laurence Oliphant in *A Journey to Katmandoo*. The author accompanied Jung Bahadoor from Ceylon in the year 1850 to Nepaul, and stayed a considerable time at Katmandoo. He is somewhat doubtful about the authenticity of the information given him, but believes it to be in the main correct, as it was obtained partly from Sir Jung Bahadoor himself, and partly from one who had had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with his history. The description of the assassinations in the palace is graphic. Jung Bahadoor, after murdering his uncle Mahtabar Singh, the Prime Minister, at the instigation of the Ranee, quarrelled a year later with one of his colleagues on the occasion of the murder of Gurgun Singh, supposed to have been the paramour of the Queen. Futteh Jung, the refractory colleague, was put down by Jung Bahadoor in the large hall before the Queen, and then, in the words of Mr. Oliphant,

"There still confronted him fourteen of the nobles whose leader had been slain before their eyes, and who thirsted for vengeance; but the appearance at his side of that faithful bodyguard, on whose fidelity the safety of the minister has more than once depended, precluded them from seizing the murderer of their chief. It was but too clear to those unhappy men what was to be the last act of this tragedy. Jung received the rifle from the hand of the man next him, and levelled it at the foremost of the little band. Fourteen times did that fatal report ring through the hall as one by one the rifles were handed to one who would trust no eye but his own, and at each shot another noble lay stretched on the ground. Abiman Singh alone escaped the deadly aim; he managed to reach the door, but there he was cut almost in two by the sword of Krishn Bahadoor.

"Thus in a moment, and by his own hand, had Jung rid himself of those whom he most feared. In that one room lay the corpses of the highest nobles of the land, shrouded by the dense smoke still hanging in the confined atmosphere, as if to hide the horrors of a tragedy that would not bear the light of day. The massacre now went on in all parts of the building. One hundred and fifty sirdars perished on that eventful night, and the panic was widespread and general. Before day had dawned, Jung Bahadoor had been appointed Prime Minister of Nepaul, and had placed guards over the arsenal, treasury, and palace."—*Indian Observer.*

AFFAIRS ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

[FROM THE "PIONEER'S" OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PATHANPORE, 15TH MAY.

FOR some years past there has been a growing desire manifested by the Sind and Punjab Governments to assimilate their policy in relation to the Belooch tribes that run along our border up as high as the Kowrah Pass, which is the natural ethnological boundary of the Belooch and Pathan races, and the line of separation between Dera Ismael and Dera Ghazee Khan districts. The national character of the Belooch differs considerably from that of the Pathan. The latter is a rabid republican, bigotted and priestridden, with but little respect for his chief; the former discards the Levitic hierarchy,—the execrations of the Syud or blessings of the Moolas sit but lightly on him. While the mandates of the Tomandar are his recognised codex, to quarrel with the chief, to insult the Khan, to in any way deprive him of a vested right, honour or izzut, is to ensure the unconditional enmity of the tribes, for, as they express it, "our religion is that of our chief."

Belooch Tomandars are haughty, rough diamonds, plain-spoken, energetic, and eminently trustworthy. Jealousy is a passion with them, so much so that when the Khan of Khelat summons the Chiefs of the two grand provinces of Beloochistan—Serawan and Jalawan—if by accident one chief is placed above another, it frequently leads to bloodshed in the royal presence. In and bordering on Dera Ghazee Khan there are ten Belooch tribes, the most southern of which is the Muzarees, whose territory extends from the Sind frontier to Oomerkote. It is the misfortune of this tribe to be teazed by two diametrically opposed policies arising from its geographical position and the conventional boundaries of the adjacent provinces. At a conference recently held with the view of equalising our dealings with the Beloochee tribes, it was recommended that the Deputy Commissioners should, in so far as they were concerned, act under the Political Superintendent of Upper Sind; further, that an increased grant of Rs. 32,000 per annum be paid to the Khan of Khelat, raising his—well, let us call it by its appropriate name—black-mail to Rs. 82,000 per annum. The necessity for increasing the Khelat subsidy must be acknowledged by every one who is *au fait* in the politics of the Beloochees. The Khelat territory still continues to be plundered, and the powindah merchants, hailing through the Bolan Pass, to be harassed as I have no more than one occasion recently noted.

But unless I gave a *résumé* of the Sind and Punjab policy one cannot thoroughly realise the nature of the change that has been sanctioned. In Upper Sind the endemic population is entirely disarmed, the defence of the frontier exclusively maintained by a local force of all arms, composed entirely of foreigners, principally Hindoostanees, who are induced by reason of land grants, high pay, and collateral advantages, to settle as a military colony. There is also a local militia, which is *exclusively* employed as a guide corps. They are never allowed to join in any attack, as experience has shown that the offending tribes generally submit to punishment when this is conducted by the regulars, though should the militia interfere the gauntlet is taken up, and a blood feud ensues.

The Sind Frontier Force is chiefly employed in guarding the Bolan Pass, maintaining a disarmament policy among the inhabitants, checking blood feuds, forays or reprisals, and encouraging agricultural pursuits; in fact, as emissaries of a paternal Government they are gradually teaching the semi-barbarous "toomans" to beat their swords into plough-shares, their spears into pruning hooks, and to learn the art of war no more. The defence of the Punjab frontier is also maintained by a special regular militia force. The latter is recruited locally, and may exclusively garrison an outpost which is never permitted in Sind; they are therefore not only guides but soldiers, and engage the enemy in every border fray, pursuing robbers and defending property according to the strict letter of the Indian Penal Code. A chieftain having the guardianship of a given pass is held responsible for all stolen property carried that way; he must either recover it, or pay the assessed value, and yet he is only allowed to attack the thieves while retreating with the property. The Khan and his vassals are frequently compelled, *nolens volens*, to cast to the winds the restrictions of the Code. Fancy any Belooch thinking of it when his blood is up, and engaging the enemy across the border. Generally the property is abandoned ere the pursuers reach them, and blood feuds are in a great measure avoided. The principle of conciliating the tribes subject to us, of introducing them into our militia, nay, of entirely trusting the extreme outposts to native chiefs, must ever outweigh the chance of family blood feuds, which are after all much less frequent now-a-days.

If we are to reckon the policy of Government by the action it is about to take in curtailing the monthly allowance of Emam Buksh Khan, Ressaldar in the Dera Ghazee Khan Frontier Militia, there is an attempt not only to make the Deputy Commissioner subordinate to the political officer of Upper Sind, but to introduce the Sind system into the Punjab. The real secret, I surmise, is this—that an endeavour is being made to reduce the allowance allotted to the tribes on Dera Ghazee Khan frontier, so that some provision may be made for the increase granted to the Khan of Khelat. Under the present system these tribes, once the terror of the Frontier, now co-operate with the British Government in the prevention of Frontier crime; and to whom are we indebted for this? Colonel (now Sir) Richard Pollock, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazee Khan, writes in 1860:—"In May 1857 Emam Buksh was appointed Ressaldar of a cavalry levy, and has continued up to the present time to render excellent service. Cattle thefts through the passes to his front are now unheard of, and no chief is more zealous in arresting offenders and assisting the police generally." In 1869 Captain Minchin, who was for some time the district officer of Dera Ghazee Khan reports—"The credit of reforming the tribe (Muzarees) is entirely due to Emam Buksh Khan, who, with great tact and perseverance, has gradually brought the tribe under thorough control. . . . . Few men have ever had so difficult a task to perform in its way; he is entitled to and requires the support of the district officers, without which it would be impossibe for him to maintain his position." But who is Emam Buksh and who are the Muzarees? The Muzaree "toman" inhabited the Goree Nyai to the east of Leheeree for generations. Gradually they managed to push forward to the plains of Murrao, thereby separating the Murrees and Bhoogtees. Halting for half a century they advanced towards Rojhans, which was tenanted by the Chandias, employed by that tribe during the harvest season as reapers retiring, as the Irish do in Britain to this day, after the crops are cut. They increased rapidly, mutinied, drove out the Chandias, and took the land. When we conquered the Punjab they were introduced to our notice as a brave, martial race, numbering about 3,500 matchlock-men and 500 sowars. Up to 20 years ago they plundered their weaker neighbours and made raids into British territory. The Muzaree chief hails from the Balanchee tribe. Colonel Pollock found Dost Ulleo, the Khan, a drunkard and debauchee. His younger brother, Emam Buksh, was therefore selected and brought under British influence. Colonel Bruce gave him a commission in the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and when the Mutiny of 1857 roused up our every energy—when the cavalry on the Frontier were required for active service in Cis-Indians—Emam Buksh raised, and was appointed Ressaldar of the Muzaree Cavalry levy, to protect a remote but important borderland "beyond the influence of the European officers in charge of the district. He is an honorary magistrate with police powers on his own estate; he has never spared or screened his clansmen or attempted to hide their offences." Twice arraigned before the Political Agent of Jacobabad for inciting the Boogtees to invade Kutmore, accused by the Nawab of Bhawalpore of stirring up the Doadpootras to revolt, attacked by the adjacent tribes on either side, he has some out of every investigation without a stain upon his character. By depriving him of his Ressaldarship we cater to his enemies, offend his dignity, and materially injure his izzut, dear to the heart of every Belooch. The reduction will amount in all, I understand, to some Rs. 12,000 per annum, Rs. 100 a month of which was a personal allowance. Emam Buksh cares nothing for the money,—take it, and welcome; but as the great fault of the Belooch is over-sensitiveness and pride, what must be the Khan's feelings when it is the eye of his brethren, whatever explanation may be tendered, he is, according to Belooch logic, slighted.

I am unable to discuss the specious reasons for such an act. It *must* make us unpopular, it *will* throw a number of persons out of employ, and presumably be the immediate cause of disaffection. Emam Buksh's toping brother is dead; his son Sher Mahomed Khan is even still more incapable than his father was, for he is in the hands of Delila—a heartless *roue*, an abandoned debauchee. On Emam Buksh then still hangs the burden of Muzaree policy. Six years ago he behaved splendidly. The Murrees and Boogtees on 22nd January 1867, 1,000 strong, made a raid on Mitankote, border near Hurrund, under the notorious brigand, Goolam Hossein. Emam Buksh, with a detachment of 5th Punjab Cavalry and 350 Gooranchees of the Loond tribe, attacked, defeated, and slew 200 of them along with their freebooter chief. In January 1868, about the time that Emam Bukah was arranging a marriage with Ghuzzar Khan, the Murree Tomandar's niece, the Murree Boogtee confederacy made a dash into the Asnee frontier, slew the militia patrol, and carried off ten camels. Ghuzzar Khan, by reason of Emam Buksh's influence over them, rode into Dera Ghazee Khan, and by giving timely notice to the district officer, enabled him to check what would have proved a serious raid and also to capture the leaders and their booty. After his marriage in 1868, he succeeded in inducing the Murrees not only to refuse further shelter to Khattu Khan, who was mixed up with the Hurrund affair, but to deliver him over to the political authorities. It is unnecessary to record the Murree raids on Rojan in 1853; in 1857, when the raiders carried off £1,000 worth of cattle alone; in 1863, and again in 1864, on each occasion Eman Buksh was "ready, aye ready"—practically translating the motto engraved upon his Persian blade—

"Draw me not without cause.
Sheath me not without honour"—

ever leading the van, determined to conquer or "stand and die" if the enemy was too strong, as his prototype told Edwardes the Belooch code of honor demanded. His liegemen have followed him 60 miles across the border, in hot pursuit, and animated by their plucky leader, have invariably slain or captured the marauders. The Governor-General received and gave him a handsome khillut, at the Agra durbar. Everything hitherto has been tinctured with flattery and reward as it should be to a man who has taken up, and by his personal influence, sustained that policy by which General Cortland conciliated the Belooch tribes after annexation.

On Emam Buksh, as representative Tomandar of the Muzarees, is concentrated all the public expense of his toman. He has to feed the mountaineer traveller, keep open house for his clansmen, and provide any one who may appear to his generosity with its tangible proof. As he is the *de facto* chieftain of the clan, it might be good policy to concentrate all the kussur allowances, and make them over to him, for kussur grants are virtually acknowledged to be conferred for frontier service. Unless Emam Buksh is dubbed a Nawab, anyhow gets some handle to his name and his annual allowance considerately increased, he must sullenly brood over his *kismut*, for there is a "spirit of resistance implanted by the Deity in the breast of man, proportioned to the size of the wrong he is destined to endure."

A PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF HIS PERSECUTION.

BY SHESHA IYENGAR OF TRAVANCORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ATHENÆUM & DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a few articles in your journal concerning me, and I desire to embrace this opportunity of expressing my gratitude for the interest you have so generously taken in my welfare. An account of the various troubles and persecutions I had to endure on account of the re-marriage of my widowed daughter has been from time to time published in the columns of the *Western Star*, but for such of your readers as could not have seen that paper, the following fuller and clearer particulars will give a definite idea of the whole of my case.

I am a Vaishnuva Brahmin of the Northern Branch,* a native of Tinnevelly but employed in Travancore as

example, being made of Orton's alleged career at Sale, of the disputed question whether Orton was or was not tried at one and the same time with Thomas Castro at the police office at Castlemane on a charge of horse stealing. Having traced Orton to a point at which—unless Orton and Castro be one—he finally disappears, Mr. Hawkins then presented a sketch, according to the prosecution, of the claimant's life at Wagga Wagga, contending on the part of the Crown that Orton and Castro were really one and indivisible. The circumstances of the supposed discovery of the long lost heir to the Tichborne baronetcy and estates in the person of Thomas Castro; the claimant's marriage, the negotiations between him and his attorney Gibbes, and the Missing Friend's Agent Cubitt on the one hand and the Dowager Lady Tichborne on the other, for the return of the claimant to England; and the final embarkation of the latter in the autumn of 1866, brought the narrative still nearer to the commencement of the Tichborne case.

The incidents of the proceedings in court yesterday were pretty nearly the same as those of the day before. The claimant arrived with the same punctuality, and took his seat with his back to his counsel, Dr. Kenealy, and facing the bench, where he sat till the close of the proceedings. The court was certainly more crowded, except in the early morning, and there was a much larger proportion of ladies among the spectators.—*Home News.*

EXILE TO SIBERIA.

The history of human misery contains no darker page than that which records the sufferings of the exiles sent by the Russian Government to Siberia; reforms have, however, happily been introduced into the system of transport formerly adopted in the case of these unfortunate persons. Since the year 1830 they were simply sent to Siberia on foot, and as they had to march in all weathers many sank under the hardships to which they were exposed and never reached their mournful destination. Those condemned for serious offences were obliged to march in chains, which after a time produced horrible wounds; others had their hands tied, and were thus prevented from protecting themselves in the hot season against the flies, so that the journey to the scene of their captivity was not the least painful part of their sentence. The first change for the better was made in 1858, when the exiles were sent from St. Petersburg to Moscow by rail. Since 1867 a still greater alleviation to their sufferings was produced by an arrangement that they should not march in the winter, but be quartered in certain towns on the way, and provided with employment. Since 1872 they have been conveyed by rail, steamer, and car as far as Tomsk. The new system has not only promoted the health and comfort of the exiles, but has effected a great saving to the Government in respect of the number of stations for their reception and of the troops required for their escort. There are now but forty-five stations, whereas 186 were formerly required.

A PRIZE FIGHT IN LONDON.

From the *Echo* it appears that "on Monday night the old Baptist Chapel, now Grafton-hall, Grafton-street, Soho, was the scene of a disgraceful fight "for the Marquis of Queensberry's boxing prize for light-weighted professionals, and a stake of £100. Although the admission was £1 per head, several hundred persons assembled to witness the competition, which was between Napper, the champion of the light weights in pugilistic circles, and a sturdy young fellow named Davis. The men stripped to the waist, and were attended by seconds, as in a prize fight. Napper was the favourite, a good deal of money being laid out at 2 to 1 on him. The early part of the performance consisted of light play, but after an hour and upwards had been spent without any apparent advantage being gained by either, the men repeatedly got to close quarters, when they fought with terrific vigilance, Davis, the stronger man, throwing his opponent on the hard boards at the conclusion of the rounds. Napper, much distressed, but with never failing pluck, came up again and again until his partisans, seeing their money was in jeopardy, rushed into the ring. The scene that followed baffles description, the men being continually intercepted by the interlopers, but failing nature at last gave way, and Napper was unable to come up to time, upon which the referee gave the battle in favour of Davis, amid the greatest possible confusion and uproar. There was great excitement in the neighbourhood of the fight, many of the partisans of the combatants who could not afford the high figure of admission remaining outside the building. The affair was one of the most disgraceful exhibitions, perhaps, ever witnessed. Another account says:—"At one time some persons thought Napper was dead, but they restored him by pouring water over his head and down his back. He was picked up only to be knocked down again. There were four rounds after this. Napper bled profusely."

SOCIAL CHANGES.

(*Saturday Review.*)

A POPULAR writer has lately given it as his opinion that social science is unsociableness reduced to a science; that progress in comfort and convenience, and all the facilities which make life easy, conduce to isolation; that the more snug people are at home the less they like to leave it; that sofas and easy chairs have knocked hospitality on the head; that serials and magazines have superseded gossip by word of mouth; that the imagination receives and entertains through novels; that, in short, society in our day is best figured by the *Lady of Shalott*, the newspaper being the shield through which we see the world. And this tone falls in quite naturally with the feeling, or rather the habits, of the day. A man is out of harmony with his age who descants on the pleasures of society. No modern authority professes frank enjoyment in the company of his fellow-creatures. A sensation of musty antiquity pervades every avowal of the sort. Such sentiments as "The hours we spend in conversation are the most pleasing of any we enjoy," "That part of life we spend in company is the most pleasing of all our moments," tell their own date, and cannot certainly be less than a hundred years old; as they are, in fact, some score years more, being found in the *Tatler*. Nobody ever tells his dream now with the prelude "Methought I was in the midst of a very agreeable company." Every picture of the sort recalls the days of formal dresses and uneasy furniture. We are not sure that any divine of our day would own to Philip Henry's vindication of a town life—that it was always a pleasure to him to see a good man pass along the street. There are two ways of solacing ourselves in fatigue or weariness of spirit—either by repose of head and limb, or by counter excitement and the exercise of other faculties. When dress was a restraint and bodily comfort was not viewed as an art, the best resource was the stimulus of company, talking, dancing, card-playing. And it is still the case in many countries that the peasants who work all day dance late into the night; voluntary movement is their rest. Home to them offers few attractions; meaning, it may be, a stool by a smoking or fireless hearth, a place to shun till supper-time or bed-time comes. People in such circumstances are ready for any form of amusement. It is no new thing to like one's ease; but the arts and habits of life have advanced slowly in this direction; with their advance comes independence of external aids. Relaxation, which once was social, now affects the hermit. We grow more sensitive to the annoyances of intercourse, and find it answers best for our immediate ends to consult self only. Of old, ennui interfered with this selfishness; but ennui is not the universal enemy it used to be. Time is not so often now-a-days called "the enemy." The idlest of us have more resources than idleness once found ready to hand. Reading is an enormous power of spending time lazily and unprofitably which used to be simply yawned away. We have a literature which needs so little intellectual effort that even the family of Osbaldiston would not have been driven to pitch and toss, cutting cudgels, or biting their thumbs, as the sole occupations of leisure. Nobody, even in poetry, proposes the absurd and impossible indulgence of lying under a tree, like the Eugenios and Lysanders of our antiquity. We can loll to our satisfaction indoors, and we resent interruption with much more genuine ill-humour than it was the part of those uncomfortably reclining dreamers or students to put on. We see that the poets and essayists were thrown upon their invention for such images; the world about them took life from another point of view; it was their office to show the intellectual uses of retiring into self, and the diversion which a superior mind might find in its own company.

When social intercourse was assumed to be the highest pleasure of man, it may be observed that generally speaking this intercourse was of men with men. Good company in the old essayists generally means the gathering of wits and men of intellect in clubs and coffee-houses, where conversation was carried on as a sort of game in an arena with observers and listeners. The ladies' tea-table makes a poor figure by the side of the tavern. Society now means the intellectual intercourse of the two sexes—a much more fatiguing thing, though no doubt affording some keen pleasures which the other lacks; but not for long spaces of time. Easy talk can be kept up for an indefinitely longer period where the sexes are out of hearing of each other, though the excitement is greater when they mingle. We see this in all gatherings where inexperience or want of breeding leaves men to the guidance of their instincts. They assemble in knots. The ladies gossip to one another. In a lower class there is still the same natural separation. The women "neighbour" with each other, the men collect in groups or herd in the public-house.

Progress and refinement have brought society to its most difficult period, though literature and fiction take no notice of this. The pictured ease of Mr. Disraeli's novels, those dinners of witty men and women where the feminine intelligence draws out the masculine, are among the rarest of social successes. For once when such contact has hit off some brilliant or charming or soothing effect, it misses ten times or twenty. And the annoyance is greatest in having been dull or stupid in each other's company, and the exposure more telling; when often repeated, it results in a settled disinclination for the scene of such discomforts. People do not always know the origin of this sense of flatness, but we may take for granted that nobody has any fixed aversion to effort in what he excels in. Of course half the grumbling about society is simply an echo; it is only a minority that is able to arrive at an unbiassed judgment in any personal question of likes and dislikes. As matters at present stand, the opportunities for grumbling are twofold. The people who grumble at the prospect of a social gathering to which they are committed would grumble even more querulously at the want of society. There is in most circles an understood distinction between visitable people within reach and "society" as they understand the word. Every country neighbourhood is found deficient in eligible acquaintance; and in this thickly populated world it never was so common as it is now to hear people complain of the dulness and meagreness of society—"of knowing nobody" within an attainable distance. It may throw some light upon the causes of this grievance to discover where it is least prominent. One social influence of a cheerful, cordial kind will harmonize many incongruous elements; but such an influence tells most powerfully where there are the physical hindrances of mileage or locomotion to force people into content with circumstances. While there is an imaginary porcelain Paradise, all sense, wit, and grace, within tantalizing distance, it is only in human nature to hang aloof from the ordinary clay of which near neighbours are generally composed; but once realize that the lot is cast among them, that it is this or none, and Hobson's choice will develop many unexpected points of sympathy and companionship.

Something of all this may be due to modern habits of self-analysis, much assisted by the tone of our social literature—to a growing study of sensations which disturbs the swing imparted by external action and events. The diversion to be found in company, as such, used to be taken for granted; people did not review their own experience after each taste of it. Now things are changed, and this form of amusement is put upon its trial, and charged with the onus of proof like any other. The mere trouble and cost of it seemed once to argue that it must be worth its price; as Professor Wilson said of horse exercise, that riding held its ground as a pleasure because it was expensive, and purchased pain is by idiots thought pleasure. The thinkers of the last century did indeed begin to speculate on the matter; one excellent woman we find rebuking herself for a splenetic fit of dissatisfaction with society in the words of Epictetus: —"But you are wretched and discontented; be pleased and make the best of everything. Call society an entertainment and a festival." And the wits made discoveries. When Mrs. Montagu saw "our macaronic beaux and coterie dames" go into the country to pass the winter holidays in traditional gaieties, she prophesied failure. The world she considered past its youth, and the people who went to their dreary mansion to keep their Christmas she foresaw would not laugh till they got back to London again. But whatever the feeling towards country visiting, solitary ease and snug comfort were as yet nobody's ideal, either as a pleasure or a virtue. This fine lady, who felt it to be a misfortune that few pleased her, drew the inference that she must enlarge her circle of acquaintance. She could bear with twenty disagreeable people better than with one; and when she loses friends, she accepts the "mechanic help" of numbers as aides to flagging spirits and vivacity. And of course it is in large centres that society still holds its own. Sydney Smith liked London because it needed two or three millions of people to produce a perfect society embodying the quintessence of mind and manners. But on a different ground great cities are the theatres for society. It can be conducted more continuously, and with fewer rude disappointments. All pleasures in the long run depend upon habit. People really like best what they are used to, whatever it is unless there is perpetual mental or bodily pain involved in it. The only way to like society is to mix habitually in it till a cessation of social intercourse, and being thrown upon self for relaxation, brings something of a blank; to be so engaged in it that there is no custom to fall back upon when a week or a month comes without a prospect of change, or any alternative to the dozing solitude of the study or the quiet serenity of the domestic hearth which hold out such charms to a jaded fancy. Of course the study and the hearth are the proper homes—workshops, so to say—of the fancy if the mind exercises itself there; but mental activity is, we suspect, the exception in lone winter evenings passed in the strictly domestic circle where no interloper makes a demand on the general energy. And people used to be more aware of this than they are now, and more tolerant of interruption.

The immense increase of writers in this age accounts in some degree for the falling-off of good talkers. In the circles where we look for examples in this subject we shall frequently find some busy intellect that needs rest and quiet after the labour of his pen, and to whom the necessity of talking would be an injurious strain on overtasked powers. Writing has become a recognized profession only within the past century. The tone towards the press before that time indicates how little share it had in the distinctions of society; and ladies, hospitable to all beside, can deride "hireling scribblers" as a "hungry crew," without a thought of satisfying nature's cravings at their own tables. If a friend is criticized by the journals, it is explained that "the scribblers get a dinner by it." It would be cruel to grudge them their morsel," and an unpopular or political leader is expected to "fatten many starving authors." When good talking would at least get a man a dinner in good company, nobody would throw himself on his pen for a meagre support till he had failed or proved himself unfit for social successes, including a patron and the chance of a pension. Things are changed since the time when it was the boast at Bulstrode that the paper used to remain unopened day after day. Those who would have entertained the world by their talk in the eighteenth century now mirror society to us of the nineteenth, and through a different medium. We do not deny that it is some compensation for the old flash or flow of wit, but it is very far from being all gain if it helps us to do without each others's company.

Looking through the country as a whole, we doubt if ever since society framed itself sociability was so much out of fashion as it is now; and there are causes at work which seem more likely to extend the breach than to solder it up. For there is a growing resentment of patronage, an assumption of equal terms in all familiar contact, which threatens to convert every invitation to dinner into an act of humiliation or of self-assertion. It is pleasant enough to entertain inferiors as such, but pride takes the alarm when advantage is taken of its condescensions; and the more gardes multiply and the scale of precedence refines itself, the more contracted will be even the possibilities of genial social intercourse.

THE PAPACY AND THE EMPIRE.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

We have for years past maintained the opinion that the question what ought to be the relation between Church and State is the great question of our age; that it admits of two solutions only—namely, the subordination of the Church to the State or the subordination of the State to the Church; that the compromises to which we are accustomed upon this subject, though by no means without their value as temporary practical expedients, are in the course of dissolution in every part of the world, and in particular in our country, and that it would not be safe or reasonable to suppose that they can be permanent; and, lastly, that the pretensions of the Ultramontane party among the Roman Catholics are altogether inconsistent, in practice as well as in theory, with the proper discharge of the first duties of the State—indeed, with a recognition of their existence as duties. The expression of these views has involved us in plenty of controversy and not a little reproach, but their truth is now beginning to make itself obvious to every one who is capable of forming any opinion at all upon political subjects. Throughout nearly the whole of continental Europe, in Germany, in Switzerland, in Spain, and in Italy, the struggle is in active progress, and in Germany in particular the antithesis which we have always insisted upon as lying at the bottom of all the most important questions of the age is being brought out with characteristic completeness, vigour, and decision. The effect of the ecclesiastical legislation of Prince Bismarck, of which we lately gave an account, is that the State claims to exercise over all its subjects—to the exclusion of all other organizations, except in so far as they will consent to act under its authority—not only temporal, but moral and spiritual authority. It openly claims to form the character, and to direct the mind, as well as to regulate external conduct, to confer legal rights, and to impose legal duties. It claims, in short, to be in itself both Church and State, and as such to regulate every-thing connected with the organization and activity of all religious associations within its bounds. This and nothing less in its broad general outline is the effect of the German and Prussian ecclesiastical legislation.

There can be no ground for surprise at the chorus of indignation, not to say execration, which it has provoked. It is difficult to say whether it contradicts most strikingly the views of the Ultramontane party or those of commonplace Liberalism. In the eyes of the former the Emperor and his advisers are blasphemous persecutors, for whom the persons persecuted can only pray with a grim satisfaction in the hope that their prayers will not be answered. In the eyes of the latter they are statesmen outstepping the limits of their proper sphere of action, involving themselves in problems which it is impossible for them under any circumstances to deal with in a satisfactory manner, and disregarding the fundamental principles of modern legislation.

We look upon the whole subject in a different light and from a different point of view. To us the undertaking of Prince Bismarck and the Emperor appears in the light of an enterprise bold to the point of rashness, worthy to be placed by the side of the Reformation itself in point of importance, and, like that and other such great events, capable of being judged only by its results. What its prospects of success may be we do not care to conjecture. No opinion on the subject, not even the opinion of the principal actors, can be of much value in such a matter. It is obvious that the Emperor and his Chancellor find themselves embarked by the force of events on a course which they have determined to pursue, wherever it may lead, without hesitation or compromise, in much the same spirit as that in which they invaded France. If the general sentiment of the country supports them as well in this enterprise as it did in the other, they will have given the history of the world a new turn. Far be it from us to say that they will not succeed. As to undervaluing the results of their success if they obtain it, no one would be disposed to do so. It is enough to say of it that it would give a new colour to the life of the most important nation in Europe. It would in fact, though not in name, establish a new religion, for the effect of it would be that the old religions would have to be taught under such conditions as the state chose to impose upon them, and therefore in such a sense as the State might choose to attach to them. Many persons see in such enterprises nothing more than an apotheosis of the system of bureaucracy. It appears to them to be monstrous and unnatural that politicians, ordinary men of the world, should assume the task of regulating the teaching of moral and religious subjects. Such mattters should be left, if not to some kind of priesthood organized for that special purpose, at least to the voluntary efforts of spiritually minded persons. It appears to many men that there must of necessity be something coarse and secular in the way in which the common run of statesmen would deal with subjects affecting the conscience and the will. It appears to us that whether this is so or not is and always must be emphatically a question of fact. The government of human beings, especially the government of their minds, falls to the share of those who have the power to govern. The man who not only is, but is recognized by the nation at large as being, stronger and wiser than his neighbours is its natural leader; and if in a given age real strength and wisdom are to be found rather in statesmen and soldiers and men of business than in priests and in what for fault of a better name we may call the spiritual classes generally, the government and direction of men in their most important affairs will fall to the lot of the statesmen, soldiers, and men of business, to the exclusion of the priests and the spiritual classes. It is by no means matter of surprise to us that a thoughtful and serious people, looking at the different matters before them, and considering more or less consciously and distinctly the question who are the leaders best worth following and most capable of leading, should be of opinion on the whole that, whatever may have been the case in other times, the laity in these days of ours are superior to the clergy; that there is more wisdom, more vigour, more of everything that becomes a man, to be found in courts and council chambers, in camps and public offices, than in churches, convents, hospitals, and other strongholds of religious emotion; and that they should act in accordance with that view. Whether they are right or wrong the results alone can show, but it is to us at least difficult to doubt that this is the sentiment which underlies the German ecclesiastical legislation.

Whatever may be the merits of this view, if it is the view entertained by those who promote and direct the changes in question, it is impossible not to ask how the event, which cannot in the course of nature be deferred very much longer, and which may happen at any moment, of a change in the Papacy may be expected to affect the policy of the Empire. Of course, if Pius IX. were to be succeeded by a Pope as inflexible and peremptory as himself matters would go on as they are; but suppose that the next Pope were to be of a more pliable and compromising temper, and were to be disposed to take things easily, to lower the tone of his predecessors and to make terms with Italy and Germany, what would happen then? We have little doubt that the temporal rulers would be willing enough to be moderate, but how would the more vehement and thoroughgoing of the Ultramontanists accommodate themselves to such a change? We can imagine events more unlikely than one of those furious internal controversies which on several occasions have agitated and divided the Roman Catholic Church. The peculiarity, and perhaps the principal weakness, of absolutism is that a change in the head of a body so governed is apt to involve a change of direction to which the other members cannot accommodate themselves, and the result is that a period of extreme unity and vigour is very apt to be succeeded by convulsions or even by destruction. If the next Pope should, by some of the ways and means which are familiar to personified infallibility, contrive to retreat quietly from the Syllabus and the decrees of the Vatican Council, and to declare that, without prejudice to the dogma that black is black, it is not altogether erroneous to regard it as a light shade of grey—if he should also adopt a *modus vivendi* with the Italian Government, and contrive to patch up matters with the Germans—the Ultramontane party would find themselves in a most perplexed and mortifying position. Few attitudes can be much more absurd that that of an enthusiastic disciple whose leader at the last moment backs out of martyrdom. If, on the other hand, the next Pope is as stiff necked as his predecessor, he will receive less consideration. In any case, the death of Pius IX., whenever it occurs, can hardly fail to weaken the interests of his Church.

THE INDIAN CHARIVARI.

MAY 16.

WOOL GATHERINGS.—Fights between negroes.

TO TRADESMEN.

How to get the best of a bargain. Use false scales and weights, and then you'll have it all your own weigh with your customer.

ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

Our first-class classical Baboo informs us that among the Ancients naval disputes were always decided by the beaks of the ships, and that for the appointment of beak the best sea-lawyer on board was always selected.

Jack Tar (thinking the Native has got liquor for sale in his boat),—"Now, just you 'jao' down and 'lao' it up."
Native.—"Kya?" (What?)
Jack Tar.—"Well, I am blowed, Bill! blessed if this nigger understands his own Lingo."

A BIT FOR LONDON CORRESPONDENTS.

The real objection on the part of Conservatives to Disraeli as leader is that they don't like to feel that their head is Dizzy. *A propos* of this, I heard a promising young Conservative the other day gave a brilliant translation of a classical phrase not unknown to those who are fond of embellishing their writing with such pearls. "*Eo unc disce omnes*," said he "we're out, you know, Dizzy and all."

SAD ABUSE OF STIMULANTS.

The *Surya Prokash* says that "the bunnia community of Nowsree will have to perform the *Prayaschit*, or purifying ceremony, owing to a *dhed*, or sweeper woman, having dined with them at a feast. It is said that the woman was drunk and in disguise." Yes, of course, *dhed* drunk and "disguised in liquor."

Our friend, Muddle Baboo, says he thinks one of the most interesting things about the late Franco-Prussian war was the way in which the French sent despatches by carrion pigeons.

Young Lady in the Chair (loquitor).—Oh! Nelly, what have you been writing to poor Cousin Tom? He is so angry, and says: We are neither of us fit for Soldiers' wives; that you are too fond of dress, and he won't come home for his furlough. Mamma will be so annoyed.

Nelly.—Never mind, dear; write quickly and say, We don't care if he spends his furlo' in the Andamans, and say, dear, that Mr. Sniveling, the Curate, is desperately spooney, and I'm going to accept him next time he proposes. (*Sings*) "He will return, I know he will."

Mr. Sniveling is approaching, and thinks the song refers to him.

A FACT.

Mr. and Mrs. R., after some months in camp in the jungle, find themselves in Mr. Murray's shop. Mrs. R. discovers a thousand things in this "Omnium Gatherum Establishment" she thinks she wants, and so Mr. R. think it time to make for the door, but is stopped by.

Mrs. R. (loquitur).—"Oh! dear, you must get some of these."

Mr. R. (loquitur).—"I'm sure there is nothing more you *require*. What is it.

Mrs. R. (loquitur).—"These wooden Spades for the children. You've no idea of the number of silver spoons, they lose, digging in the garden with them."

(N. B.)—Mr. R. thinks this may be real economy and parts accordingly!

LEGAL NOTE.

Natives are not remarkable for possessing fine legs. One lately appeared with legs so attenuated that the authorities had him arrested, because he had no visible means of support.

Sleight of hand.—Refusing an offer of marriage.

One way of giving a man a chance of rising in the world.—Knock him down.

An abstract deed.—Having your tooth drawn.

What kind of essence does a young man like when he pops the question? Acquiescence.

Household Horticulture.—Makings beds.

The Soldier of the future.—Private Information.

Strange but true.—The earliest intelligence is got by the latest telegram.

Vocal Problem.—When young ladies strain their voices, where do they throw the dregs?

LIFE-BUOYS.—The *New York Times* states that several of the passengers on board the Atlantic who had life-buoys did not adjust them properly, and on leaving the vessel were overturned, the lower part of their bodies being buoyed up, while their heads went down. These persons were drowned before reaching the rock.

NOTICES.

LAMPLOUGH'S
EFFERVESCING PYRETIC SALINE.

IMPORTANT to all, more especially those who have the charge of others, to Travellers, English Ministers, British Consuls, and Europeans seeking to reside in safety in Tropical and Foreign Climates. During hot weather, summer and autumnal months, it is invaluable, for it invigorates the body, vitalises the blood, and thereby prevents and cures fevers, &c.

Her Majesty's representative, the Governor of Sierra Leone, in a letter of request for an additional supply of the Pyretic Saline, states—"It is of great value, and I shall rejoice to hear it is in the hands of all Europeans visiting the tropics."

SICKNESS, HEADACHE, & NAUSEA are in most cases immediately relieved by taking a tea-spoonful in a tumbler of cold water. This can be repeated once or twice in two hours if needful.

SEA VOYAGES.—It is a very valuable accompaniment, and should on no account be omitted. It instantly allays the sickness.

FOR BILIOUS CONSTITUTIONS, giving rise to vitiated secretions, indigestion, and eruptions on the skin, a tea-spoonful should be taken daily with the dinner in a tumbler of water, and the same quantity on going to bed.

May be obtained of the Proprietor, H. LAMPLOUGH, Consulting Chemist; and of
Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co., Bombay
Depot for the Trade only.

HEALTH RESTORED
BY THE USE OF
BRISTOL'S
SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

These Pills have justly acquired a widely-extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the everyday diseases of life, such as COSTIVENESS, for which they are a perfect specific; HEADACHE, relieved and cured by one dose; INDIGESTION always removed by them, and the stomach so toned and strengthened as to prevent a return. BAD BREATH cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For LOSS OF APPETITE they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory organs are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

PODOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

ANTIBILIOUS,

to the presence of which invaluable resinoids the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

that best of blood-purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and, in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain, by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.

FOR SALE AT
Messrs. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in 1, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1 oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S. Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
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RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

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